



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

until it is killed. In experiments performed under certificate B (or EE or F linked with B) the animal is anæsthetized during the operation but is allowed to recover. The number of inoculations for the diagnosis of rabies performed in 1899 was 164, the steady decrease during recent years noticed in the report for 1898 having been maintained. Table III. (B) is devoted entirely to inoculations, hypodermic injections, and some few other proceedings performed without anæsthetics. It includes 6813 experiments. The total number of experiments (8469) is somewhat less than in 1898 (9151). The licensees were found in all cases to be desirous of acting in strict accordance with the spirit as well as the letter both of the Act and of the special conditions attached to their licenses. In Ireland nine licenses were in existence during 1899. Of these four expired, one was renewed, and two new licenses were granted. The experiments performed were 227 in number, 79 being under license alone and 148 under certificates. Two licensees performed no experiments. The animals experimented on were 171 rabbits, 43 dogs, 12 guinea-pigs, and one rat. The experiments appear to have been of a useful character, and either painless or painful only to a slight extent. The bulk of them were inoculations for the diagnosis of diseases, such as canine rabies and tuberculosis.

THE Moscow Society of Physiologists, a branch of the Imperial Society of Friends of Natural Science, has, according to the *British Medical Journal*, undertaken to issue a journal entitled *Le Physiologiste Russe*, which is intended to make the work of members of the Society in physiology, physiological chemistry, histology, embryology, general pathology, and pharmacology known to that large section of the scientific world to which Russian is an unknown tongue. Original papers will be published in French or German; and summaries of all Russian work appearing elsewhere will be given in French. The first volume, which has already been issued, contains papers from the laboratories of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Tomsk. Among the writers are Professor Morokowitz, head of the Physiological Institute of Moscow, and editor of the journal; Professors Setschenow,

Bogdanoff, Salaskine, Chalfeieff, and Kulagin. *Le Physiologiste Russe* is sent gratuitously to all institutes of physiology, pathology, and pharmacology. As giving some idea of the relative numbers of such institutes in different countries, it is interesting to note that Austria receives 31 copies, Great Britain, 23, Germany 46, France 42, other European countries 59, the United States 29, South America 4, Asia 5, Australia 3, Africa 1. *Le Physiologiste Russe* is published and distributed with the help of contributions from friends of biological science, who have subscribed a capital sum of £2000 for the purpose.

---

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

LORD CALTHROPE and his son have given to the University of Birmingham about 25 acres of land for its scientific department. The site is very suitable, permitting the establishment of the department nearer to the center of the city than would otherwise have been possible.

MR. EWAN RICHARDS FRAZER, of Balliol College, is announced as the donor of £5000 for a pathological laboratory at Oxford.

TRINITY COLLEGE has received from Mr. J. M. Allen, of Hartford, a complete set of the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE trustees of Iowa State College in their annual session made the following additions to the faculty of the college: H. J. Burt of the University of Illinois, assistant professor of civil engineering, this being a new chair; B. S. Lamphear of Cornell University, assistant professor in electrical engineering; Lewis E. Young of Pennsylvania State College, instructor in mining engineering; I. A. Williams of Iowa State College, 1898, instructor in mining engineering.

THE vacancy at Toronto University caused by the retirement of Professor Pike from the chair of chemistry has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William R. Lang, who has for some years filled the position of lecturer in organic chemistry at Glasgow University.

PROFESSOR BRIEGER has been appointed to the newly established chair of hydrotherapy at Berlin University.